Numb. CXXX.] THE JANUARY 17, 1789. 487

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price SIX-PENCE.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1789 [VOL. III.

JUST RECEIVED,

And now Opening for SALE, by

Elliot, Williams,

And COMPANY,

At their Store the corner of Front and Ferry Streets, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Devereux Smith, A Large and General Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of the following Articles, viz.

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, and CUTLERY

BLUE, green, olive, claret, mixed, drab 7-8 duffils
Blue, green, scarlet, claret, brown, bottle-green, mixed, drab, 6-4 broad cloths
Womens scarlet cardinals
Blue, green, pink, drab, and brown camblets
Blue, yellow, green, pink brown and white calimancoes
Blue, green, brown drab and white shalloons
Blue, green, crimson and pink moreens
Blue, green, brown and drab antaloons
Pink, green, blue and drab joans spinning.
Jeans and fustians of different qualities
Nankeens
Corduroys, velvets and velverets of different kinds.
Buff sattinet
Cotton ribbed do.
Chinczes, calicoes and printed linens of all widths and prices
Yard and 7-8 Irish linens
Russia sheetings
German oznabrigs and ticklenburghs
Bandanoe, Barcelona, black and figured silk linen and cotton handkerchiefs of all sizes
Muslin, lawn, and kenting do.
Silk, thread, cotton, and worsted mens and womens hose
Mantuas, sattins, pelongs and persians
Black and white flowered, figured and plain gauze
Figured and plain muslin
Book and jaconet muslin
Humhums
Plain and sprigged lawns
Flowered and needle worked lawn aprons
Coverlids
Blankets of all kinds and qualities
Black, white, silk and thread lace
Silk and hair twist
Sewing silk of different kinds.
White and colrd. thread
Bobbin
Tapes
Tully and lettered gartering
Quality binding
Check of all kinds
Mens fine and coarse hats
Childreos do.
Womens beaver, Dunstable & Leghorn hats of the newest fashion
Mens & womens silk thread & leather gloves & mitts
Womens stuff & leather shoes
Mens boots & shoes
Childrens shoes
Elegant fans
Umbrellas
Double gilt coat & waist. coat buttons
Basket, mohair & metal buttons
Leather, brass & japanned ink pots
Sealing wax & wafers
Writing paper & quills
Powder bags and puffs
Hair powder and pomatum
Shaving boxes & brushes
Dressing & looking glasses
Barbers dressing combs
Ivory & ridding do.
Womens crooked do.
Tooth brushes
Clothes do.
Sweeping do.
Shoe & buckle do.
Black ball
Ostrich feathers
Fox tail do.
Curry combs & brushes
Snuff in bottles
Playing cards
Wool & cotton cards
Cotton in bags
Tumblers & wine glasses
Carpenters & shoemakers tools well assorted
Castings of all kinds well assorted
Knives & forks
Desert do.
Carving do.
Butchers do.
Pen do.
Pocket do.
Womens & taylors scissars & shears
Ditto thimbles
Razors with strops complete
Pinchbeck, brass & plated shoe & knee buckles
Stock & hat do.
Sleeve do.
Cork screws
Gimblets of all sixes
Plated and steel spurs
Sawmill, cross cut and whip saws
Steel plated and common hand do.
Surveyors compasses
Smoothing irons
Candlesticks and snuffers
Hair pins
Assorted watch chains & seals
Hooks and eyes
White Chapel needles
Needles and pins
Knitting needles
Brass curtain rings
Spectacles
Money scales
Scythes and sickles
Frying pans
Gridirons
Saddles and birdles
Stirrup irons
Locks and hinges of all kinds
Brass cocks
Jews harps
Pewter dishes, plates basons and mugs of different sizes
Tin kettles
Tea cups and saucers
Crowley's steel
Bar iron
Nails of all kinds
Gunpowder, shot and bar lead
Flints

GROCERIES.

Best hyson tea
Souchong and bohea do.
Coffee
Chocolate
Loaf Sugar
Muscovado do.
Molasses
Pepper
Allspice
Nutmegs
Cinnamon
Mace
Cloves
Almonds
Raisins
Prunes
Figs
Madder
Red wood
Castile soap
Madeira, Claret, Port, and Lisbon wines
Jamaica spirits
West India rum
Shrub and
Porter.

They will receive in payment for any of the above articles, cash, ginseng, peltry, bacon, beef, cattle on foot, whiskey, flour, butter, cheese, tallow, candlewick, hard soap, and vinegar. They flatter themselves they will merit the attention of the public by selling their goods cheap, and keeping a well assorted Store.

Pittsburgh, January 12, 1789.

From the Pennsylvania Packet of December 22.

WE the subscribers hereunto, being desirous to prevent the farther depreciation of the bills of credit emitted by virtue of an act of the legislature of Pennsylvania, passed the 16th day of March 1785; and of promoting the restoration of the said bills of credit to their proper value; as well as to facilitate the collection of the public revenues, and to enable the state treasurer to make regular and orderly payments out of the same to the salary officers and other public creditors, have agreed, and by these presents do agree to and with each other, in manner following: that is to say:

1st. That we will severally and respectively pay to the trustees who shall be chosen and appointed as hereinafter mentioned, the sums by us severally subscribed and mentioned in connection with our names respectively, in bills of credit emitted by virtue of the before mentioned act of assembly, or in other current money of Pennsylvania, as a fund, to be under the direction and management of the said trustees, to be appropriated and applied as is hereinafter mentioned, and in such other manner as the said trustees, or any seven of them, at a general meeting of their board, shall agree upon as proper and conducive to the general purposes of this institution

2. That when ten thousand pounds shall have been subscribed, on twenty days notice being given by the committee of public creditors in two of the newspapers of Philadelphia, the subscribers shall meet together at such time and place as shall be appointed in such notification, and then and there elect by ballot, twelve trustees, for the management of the said fund, who shall continue in office until the the third Monday in December, 1789, on which day, and on the third Monday in December in every year afterwards, during the continuance of this institution, an election shall be made in like manner of twelve trustees to serve in like manner for one year; and if any vacancy shall happen in the mean time, by the death, removal out of the state, resignation or refusal to serve, of any of the said trustees, such vacancy shall be supplied by a special election, on ten days notice being given for that purpose by the board of trustees in two or more of the public newspapers of Philadelphia.

3 No person shall be eligible to the office of a trustee, unless he be a subscriber of fifty pounds or upwards to this fund; nor shall more than three-fourths of the trustees who shall have served in any year immediately preceding any such annual election, be chosen for the year next ensuing.

4. No subscriber of a smaller sum than fifty pounds shall be entitled to a vote, provided nevertheless, that any number of subscribers, whose subscriptions together amount to fifty pounds, may authorise any of their number to give a vote in their behalf, at any election or general meeting of subscribers.

5. Every subscriber shall be entitled to one vote at all general meetings of the subscribers, for every fifty pounds by him subscribed; *provided always* that no persons shall be entitled to more than ten votes in the whole, on any occasion; and that no person be admitted to vote, till he shall have paid, or secured to be paid in manner hereinafter mentioned, on account and towards his subscription, ten pounds for one vote, and five pounds for every further vote he shall offer.

6. The whole of the sums by us severally subscribed shall be paid into the hands of the trustees, or to such person or persons as they shall appoint to receive the same, on or before the first day of February next, on pain of forfeiting to the use of the fund the proportion so as above directed to be paid in previous to the admission to vote; provided that certificates or vouchers for monies due from the treasury of Pennsylvania, whereon a sum became due and payable at the treasury in common course of payment, on or before the 10th of October last, equal to such subscription, and still remaining due, being deposited in the hands of the trustees so as to enable them to receive such payment from the treasury, shall be accepted as payment of such subscription, the subscriber allowing interest thereon from the said first day of February till such payment shall be received from the treasury.

7. Every subscriber, on payment of the sum by him subscribed, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or certificates of the sum or sums so paid, provided, that no certificate be given for any smaller sum than fifty pounds, except for an entire subscription of such smaller sum.

8. Every such certificate, on being transferred by the original owner in the presence of one or more of the trustees, and such transfer registered in their books shall be deemed a transfer of all the rights and privileges of a subscriber for so much as the certificate specifies, and shall entitle such transferree to exercise such rights and privileges in like manner with original subscribers on signing these articles; provided that such tranferre shall not be entitled to vote by virtue thereof in less than three months after such transfer shall have been registered as aforesaid.

9. The trustees chosen in manner herein before mentioned shall form a board whereof any seven or more of them when met shall be a quorum; and the said board of trustees are hereby authorised and empowered--

To make rules and regulations for the well conducting and management of the said fund, and all business thereunto incident and necessary,

To chuse a president, who shall be one of their own number; a cashier, who shall be a subscriber of fifty pounds or upwards; and such other officers and servants as they shall find necessary, who shall severally be subject to such rules and regulations as the trustees shall from time to time devise and prescribe, for the faithful execution of the trust reposed in them

To lend moderate sums of money out of the fund for short periods of time, on proper security, reserving for the use of the fund a discount at the rate of six per cent. per annum, apportioning such loans to the demands compared with the state of the fund and giving preference to subscribers, especially such

as ſhall depoſit certificates as a ſecurity, whereon intereſt is due from the treaſury of this ſtate in regular courſe to the amount of the ſum loaned.

They ſhall hold ſtated meetings at leaſt once in every month, and ſuch occaſional meetings as they ſhall think neceſſary.

They ſhall keep regular minutes and accounts of their proceedings and tranſactions, and deliver the ſame over to their ſucceſſors in office together with all books, vouchers, depoſits, caſh, ſecurities and property of every kind whatſoever belonging to the inſtitution.

They ſhall ſettle their accounts, and lay a ſtate of the ſame before the ſubſcribers, at the annual election on the third money in December in every year: and at the end of every ſix months they ſhall aſcertain the profits made in the laſt half year, as nearly as may be, after deducting the neceſſary expences, and divide the ſame among the ſubſcribers, in proportion to their reſpective ſhares of the ſtock.

They may call a general meeting of the ſubſcribers whenever they ſhall think proper, on giving ten days notice in two or more of the public newſpapers in the city of Philadelphia; but ſhall be obliged to call ſuch general meeting when the ſame ſhall be required in writing by ſubſcribers entitled to fifty votes or upwards; and at any general meeting called on due notice, the ſubſcribers may, by majority of votes of thoſe ſo met, according to the rules of voting before mentioned, make ſuch rules, orders and regulations for the government, management, and diſpoſition of the ſaid fund and inſtitution, not incompatible with the general intention and purpoſes thereof, as they think proper.

10. This agreement ſhall continue in force ſo long as twenty thouſand pounds of the ſaid bills of credit emitted by virtue of the act of aſſembly of the 16th of March, 1785, ſhall remain uncancelled; and from thence until the ſubſcribers by a majority of votes at a general meeting, called for the purpoſe of conſidering of a diſſolution, ſhall determine otherwiſe: provided, that any ſubſcriber, at any time after the amount of the ſaid bills of credit remaining uncancelled ſhall have become leſs than twenty thouſand pounds, ſhall be entitled, on giving three months notice in writing to the ſaid truſtees of ſuch his intention, and fulfilling his engagements to the inſtitution up to ſuch time, to withdraw his ſtock from the fund, and be abſolved from farther obligation under this agreement.

And for the true and faithful performance of this agreement, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, we, the ſubſcribers, do hereby ſeverally and reſpectively, each for himſelf only, bind ourſelves, our heirs, executors and adminiſtrators reſpectively, to the other ſubſcribers, their executors, adminiſtrators and aſſigns. In witneſs whereof, we have hereunto ſubſcribed our names, and annexed the ſums by us reſpectively ſubſcribed,

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At a Meeting of the Subſcribers to the Paper Bank, held at the City Tavern, December 22, 1788.

BLAIR M'CLENACHAN, Chairman.
Richard Fullerton, Secretary.

Mr. James Millegan was appointed to receive the monies which entitles the ſubſcriber to a vote. The ſubſcribers proceeded to the election of truſtees; when, on counting the ballots, the following gentlemen were duly elected, viz, Walter Stewart, Charles Pettit, Archibald M'Call, Chriſtopher Marſhall, jun. William Bingham, Thomas L. Moore, Blair M'Clenachan, John Nicholſon, Thomas M'Kean, Richard Fullerton, James Millegan, Peter Wikoff.

Blair M'Clenachan, Chairman.

American News.

EDENTON, December 4.
STATE of NORTH-CAROLINA.

In General Aſſembly, November 17, 1788.

RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this houſe, a new convention be recommended, for the purpoſe of reconſidering the new conſtitution held out by the federal convention as a government for the United States.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to ſuch of the inhabitants of this ſtate as are entitled to vote for members of the houſe of commons, at the annual election to be held in each county on the third Friday and Saturday in Auguſt next, to vote for five perſons in each county, and one perſon in each borough town, having a right of repreſentation agreeable to the conſtitution of this ſtate, to ſit in a ſtate convention, for the purpoſe of deliberating and determining on the propoſed federal conſtitution for the future government of the United States, and on ſuch amendments, if any, as ſhall or may be made to the ſaid conſtitution by a convention of the ſtates, previous to the meeting of the ſaid convention of this ſtate; which election ſhall be conducted agreeable to the mode, and conformable to the rules and regulations preſcribed by law for conducting the elections of members of the general aſſembly; and any citizen within this ſtate, being a freeholder, ſhall be eligible to a ſeat in the ſaid convention, ſheriffs and returning officers excepted.

Reſolved, That the ſheriffs of the counties in this ſtate, do advertiſe and notify the people of their counties and borough towns, of the time, place and purpoſe of holding ſaid election, at the ſame time, and in the ſame manner as the law requires them to advertiſe for members of the general aſſembly.

Reſolved, That the perſons ſo elected to ſerve in a ſtate convention do aſſemble and meet together on the third Monday in November next, at ſuch place as ſhall be appointed for the meeting of the next general aſſembly, then and there to deliberate and determine on the ſaid conſtitution, and on the amendments, if any, and if approved by them, to confirm and ratify the ſame on behalf of this ſtate, and make report thereof to Congreſs and to the general aſſembly.

Reſolved, That the members of the convention be allowed twenty ſhillings per day for their attendance at, going to and returning from, the place where they ſhall meet; and they be authoriſed to pay their clerks and door keepers as they ſhall think reaſonable and the treaſurer is hereby directed to pay the ſame, on a certificate ſigned by the preſident of the convention; provided, that ſuch perſons as ſhall be elected members of the general aſſembly as well as of the convention, ſhall be allowed mileage for coming to the convention only, and not for returning.

ALEX. MARTIN, S. S.
JOHN SITGREANES, S. C.

RICHMOND, (Virginia) November 26.

Extract from the Journals of the Houſe of Delegates,
Friday, November 24, 1788

The houſe, according to the order of the day, reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe on an application to Congreſs to call a convention of the ſtates, to take into conſideration the defects of the conſtitution, and report the neceſſary amendments; alſo on the draft of a letter to governor Clinton, and to the ſeveral ſtates on the ſame ſubject; and after ſome time ſpent therein, Mr. Speaker reſumed the chair, and Mr Bullitt reported that the committee, according to order, had the ſaid application and draft of letters under their conſideration, and amended the ſame; and he read the ſaid application and draft of letters, as amended, in his place, and afterwards delivered them in at the clerks table, where the ſame was read again, and are as followeth:

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that an application ought to be made, in the name and on behalf of the legiſlature of this commonwealth, to the Congreſs of the United States, in the words following, to wit,

"The good people of this commonwealth in convention aſſembled, have ratified the conſtitution ſubmitted to their conſideration, this legiſlature has, in conformity to that act, and the reſolutions of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled to them tranſmitted, thought proper to make the arrangements that were neceſſary for carrying it into effect. Having thus ſhewn themſelves obedient to the voice of their conſtituents, all America will find, that ſo far as it depended on them, that plan of government will be carried into immediate operation.

"But the ſenſe of the people of Virginia would be but in part complied with, and but little regarded if we went no further. In the very moment of the adoption, and coeval with the ratification of the new plan of government, the general voice of the convention of this ſtate pointed to objects, no leſs intereſting to the people we repreſent, and equally entitled to your attention. At the ſame time that, from motives of affection for our ſiſter ſtates, the convention yielded their aſſent to the ratification, they gave the moſt unequivocal proofs that they dreaded its operation under the preſent form.

"In acceding to a government under this impreſſion, painful muſt have been the proſpect, had they not derived conſolation, from a full expectation of its imperfections being ſpeedily amended. In this reſource therefore, they placed their confidence; a confidence, that will continue to ſupport them, whilſt they have reaſon to believe they have not calculated upon it in vain.

"In making known to you the objections of the people of this commonwealth to the new plan of government, we deem it unneceſſary to enter into a particular detail of its defects, which they conſider as involving all the great and unalienable rights of freemen: for their ſenſe on this ſubject, we refer you to the proceedings of their late convention, and the ſenſe of this general aſſembly, as expreſſed in their reſolutions of day of .

"We think proper however to declare, that in our opinion, as thoſe objections were not founded in ſpeculative theory, but deduced from principles, which have been eſtabliſhed by the melancholy example of other nations in different ages; ſo they never will be removed, until the cauſe itſelf ſhall ceaſe to exiſt. The ſooner therefore the public apprehenſions are quieted, and the government is poſſeſſed of the confidence of the people, the more ſalutary will be its operations, and the longer its duration.

The cauſe of amendments we conſider as a common cauſe, and ſince conceſſions have been made from political motives, which we conceive may endanger the republic, we truſt that a commendable zeal will be ſhewn for obtaining thoſe proviſions, which experience has taught us are neceſſary to ſecure from danger the unalienable rights of human nature.

"The anxiety with which our countrymen preſs for the accompliſhment of this important end will ill admit of delay. The ſlow forms of congreſſional diſcuſſion and recommendation, if indeed they ſhould ever agree to any change, would we fear be leſs certain of ſucceſs. Happily for their wiſhes, the conſtitution has preſented an alternative, by admitting the ſubmiſſion to a convention of the ſtates. To this therefore we reſort, as the ſource from whence they are to derive relief from their preſent apprehenſions. We do therefore, in behalf of our conſtituents, in the moſt earneſt and ſolemn manner, make this application to Congreſs, that a convention be immediately called, of deputies from the ſeveral ſtates, with full power to take into their conſideration, the defects of this conſtitution that have been ſuggeſted by the ſtate conventions and report ſuch amendments thereto, as they ſhall find beſt ſuited to promote our common intereſts, and ſecure to ourſelves, and our lateſt poſterity, the great and unalienable rights of mankind."

Extract of a letter to Governor Clinton, on the ſame ſubject.

SIR,

"The letter from the convention of the ſtate of New-York hath been laid before us, ſince our preſent ſeſſion. The ſubject which is contemplated, was taken up, and we have the pleaſure to inform you, of the entire concurrence in ſentiment between that honorable body and the repreſentatives in ſenate and aſſembly of the freemen of this commonwealth. The propriety of immediately calling a convention of the ſtates, to take into conſideration the defects of the conſtitution was admitted, and in conſequence thereof, on application, agreed to, to be preſented to the Congreſs, ſo ſoon as it ſhall be convened, for the accompliſhment of that important end. We herewith tranſmit to your excellency a copy of this application, which we muſt requeſt may be laid before your aſſembly at their next meeting. We take occaſion to expreſs our moſt earneſt wiſhes that it may obtain the approbation of New York, and all our ſiſter ſtates."

Draft of a letter to the ſeveral ſtates, on the ſame ſubject.

"The freemen of this commonwealth, in convention aſſembled, having at the ſame time that they ratified the federal conſtitution, expreſſed a deſire that many parts, which they conſidered as exceptionable parts, ſhould be amended, the general aſſembly, as well from a ſenſe of duty, as a conviction of its defects, have thought proper to take the earlieſt meaſures in their power for the accompliſhment of this important object. They have accordingly agreed upon an application, to be preſented to the Congreſs, ſo ſoon as it ſhall be aſſembled, requeſting that honorable body to call a convention of deputies from the ſeveral ſtates, to take the ſame into conſideration, and report ſuch amendments, as they ſhall find beſt calculated to anſwer the purpoſe. As we conceive that all good people of the United States are equally intereſted in obtaining thoſe amendments, that have been propoſed, we truſt that there will be an harmony in their ſentiments and meaſures upon this very intereſting ſubject. We herewith tranſmit to you a copy of this application, and take the liberty to ſubjoin our earneſt wiſhes that it may have your concurrence."

And the ſaid application and drafts of letters being again ſeverally read at the clerk's table; a motion was made, and the queſtion being put, to amend the ſame, by ſubſtituting in lieu thereof, the following form of an application and draft of letters, to wit:

The legiſlature of Virginia, to the Congreſs of the United States, ſend Greeting:

"The convention of the repreſentatives of the good people of this commonwealth having, on the

twenty fifth day of June laſt, ratified the conſtitution or form of government propoſed by the federal convention on the ſeventeenth of September, 1787, and having declared in their act of ratification, that any imperfections which might exiſt in the ſaid conſtitution ought rather to be examined in the mode preſcribed therein for obtaining amendments, than by a delay, with a hope of obtaining previous amendments, to bring the union into danger; and in order to relieve the apprehenſions of thoſe who might be ſolicitous for amendments, having reſolved, whatever amendments might be deemed neceſſary ought to be recommended to the conſideration of the Congreſs, which ſhould firſt aſſemble under the ſaid conſtitution, to be acted upon according to the mode preſcribed in the fifth article thereof. And on the twenty-ſeventh day of the ſame month of June, agreed to certain amendments to the ſaid conſtitution which were tranſmitted, together with the ratification of the federal conſtitution, to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled: which amendments the ſaid convention did, in the name and behalf of the people of this commonwealth, enjoin it upon their repreſentatives in Congreſs to exert all their influence, and uſe all legal and reaſonable methods to obtain a ratification, of in the manner provided by the ſaid conſtitution. And in all congreſſional laws to be paſſed in the mean time, to conform to the ſpirit of the ſaid amendments, as far as the ſaid conſtitution would admit.

"This legiſlature, fully concurring in ſentiment with the ſaid convention, and ſolicitous to promote the ſalutary meaſures by them recommended; do, in conſideration of the unanimity with which the ſaid amendments were agreed to, and a juſt ſenſe of their utility, earneſtly call upon the Congreſs of the United States to take the ſaid amendments under their immediate conſideration, and all thoſe which may have been ſubmitted by the conventions of other ſtates, and to act thereupon in the manner preſcribed by the fifth article of the federal conſtitution; either by propoſing the neceſſary alterations to the conſideration of the ſtates, or by calling on a convention to deliberate on the ſubject, as to them ſhall ſeem moſt likely to promote the peace and general good of the union. We pray that Almighty God in his goodneſs and wiſdom will direct your councils to ſuch meaſures, as will eſtabliſh our laſting peace and welfare, and ſecure to our lateſt poſterity the bleſſings of freedom; and that he will always have you in his holy keeping."

Draft of a letter to Governor Clinton, on the ſame ſubject.

SIR,

"Early in our preſent ſeſſion the circular letter from the honorable the convention of the ſtate of New-York, tranſmitted by your excellency, was laid before us for our conſideration. While we are ſenſible of the obligations which we, in common with all America, owe to the patriotiſm and exertions of ſo noble and generous a people; while we feel all the reſpect due to their virtue, and every inclination to comply with their wiſhes, eſpecially when pointed to an object ſo dear to us all, the preſervation of our common liberties; and while, at the ſame time, we ardently deſire ſuch amendments to our new ſyſtem of government, as will guard our rights from every poſſible danger, and quiet the apprehenſions of many of the good citizens, as well of this commonwealth, as of our ſiſter ſtates; we feel great pain in finding that we cannot entirely accord with ſo wiſe and auguſt a body, in the mode of obtaining theſe alterations and additional proviſions. We acknowledge with them the propriety of introducing the neceſſary amendments as ſoon as poſſible into our ſyſtem, ſo as to induce a general confidence under the operations of a government, which we flatter ourſelves will relieve us from our preſent embarraſſments, and again raiſe us to that reſpect and importance, which we once held among the nations of the world. It is therefore with the greateſt reſpect and deference to the opinions of people we ſo highly value, and whom we love with all the affection of brethren, who bled in the ſame common cauſe of liberty and mankind, that we ſubmit to their attention the propriety of an application to the firſt Congreſs, which ſhall aſſemble under the new plan, expreſſive of a deſire, that they will immediately take into their conſideration the amendments which have been recommended by the conventions of the ſeveral ſtates which have ratified the ſame, and either make the neceſſary proviſions conſonant to the general ſenſe of America, and ſubmit them to the legiſlatures of the reſpective ſtates at their next ſeſſions for their adoption; or call a general convention to deliberate on that ſubject; as to their wiſdom, viewing all circumſtances, may appear to be moſt proper.

"We conſider conventions as aſſemblies, which ought never to be reſorted to, except in caſes where the ordinary adminiſtration is inadequate to the object. Here the ordinary adminiſtration is fully adequate to the object, being veſted with powers expreſſly comprehending the preſent caſe. The ſenate being choſen by the legiſlatures of the reſpective ſtates, and the other branch by the people themſelves muſt feel every obligation, and every inclination to purſue ſuch meaſures, as will accord with the ſentiments of their conſtituents, and eſtabliſh that confidence in the government which alone can render it proſperous and happy. If therefore the federal legiſlature, as ſoon as they ſhall aſſemble, ſhall recommend to the ſtates the neceſſary amendments, the fears of our fellow citizens throughout America, concerning the public liberty, will be ſooner allayed, and the public confidence ſooner reſtored, than by the delays which muſt neceſſarily occur in the ſummoning and aſſembling of another convention, the reſult of whoſe deliberations muſt finally undergo the ſame diſcuſſion in every ſtate, as a recommendation from the Congreſs. Viewing the ſubject as we do, and anxious to purſue the moſt ſafe and ſpeedy way of obtaining amendments, we moſt ardently hope that our endeavours will be aided by ſimilar efforts on the part of New-York and the reſt of our ſiſter ſtates, and they will unite with us in making an immediate application to Congreſs, ſimilar to the one we take the liberty of encloſing for the conſideration of the legiſlature of New York. We cannot but flatter ourſelves with the happieſt ſucceſs from ſo united an effort; and that Congreſs will take the moſt ſpeedy and effectual meaſures to remove every uneaſy ſenſation from the hearts of our fellow citizens, and to fence our unalienable rights from every poſſible encroachment, and this without the delay and danger of a convention. Approving in the higheſt degree the jealous watchfulneſs of our brethren of New York, and promiſing to guard with equal care our common liberties. We pray that Almighty God may direct their councils, and our's, to the laſting good of our common country, and that he will always have them in his holy keeping."

Draft of a letter to the ſeveral ſtates on the ſame ſubject

"We beg leave to ſubmit to your conſideration, a copy of our anſwer to the circular letter from the convention of our ſiſter ſtate of New-York, and alſo the copy of an addreſs, which we think it our duty to make to the Congreſs at their firſt meeting. We flatter ourſelves that you will not heſitate in making a ſimilar application, the object being to eſtabliſh our rights and liberties on the moſt immutable baſis. May God have you in his holy keeping."

It paſſed in the negative. Ayes 50, Noes 72.

And then the main queſtion being put, that the houſe do agree with a committee of the whole houſe in the application and draft of letters by them reported.

It was reſolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Bullit do carry the ſaid application and draft of letters to the ſenate, and deſire their concurrence.

Pittſburgh, January 17,

DESCRIPTION of the NEW CITY of ATHENS.

THIS city is intended to be laid out at the confluence of thoſe two majeſtic rivers the Miſſiſippi and Miſouri, between the 38th and 39th degrees of north latitude, on perhaps the moſt deſirable ſpot in the known world. Scarce any place, indeed, can boaſt ſuch numerous favors conferred on it by the liberal hand of nature - a climate equal to that of Montpelier itſelf --A ſoil where almoſt every thing grows ſpontaneous, and in its fertility the curſe inflicted on Adam, "Thou ſhalt eat thy bread with the ſweat of thy brow," is almoſt forgotten. On the one hand comes down with ſwelling pride the chryſtal current of the Miſſiſippi, bearing in its bounteous boſom an infinite variety of the finny race in the greateſt abundance, to pleaſe the pampered palate of the epicure, or ſupply the frugal table of the induſtrious citizen. On the other, the rapid torrent of the Miſouri rolls along with courſe impetious, laſhing its flowery margin with its ſurge, and bearing on its foaming ſurface vaſt quantities of the moſt excellent peltry, furrs of all kinds, ſuperior to any that Ruſſia ever furniſhed, which will one day bring more wealth into the coffers of the merchant, than the mines of Peru or Mexico to the Spaniſh monarch. The face of the country is covered with the moſt uſeful kinds of trees, ſhrubs, plants and vegetables; corn, wine and oil are on its hills, and milk and honey in its valleys.

On a riſing ground about a mile to the north weſt of the city, out of the middle of a beautiful grove of cyprus, iſſues a ſpring whoſe water produces, when evaporated, an immenſity of ſalt, equal in quality, to any ever made. Freſh water in abundance from an adjoining eminence can be conveyed into the city; ſtone coal and other fuel is equally as attainable; mines of lead, iron and copper, and quaries of excellent free ſtone and marble are to be met in the courſe of ten miles on the weſtern bank of the Miſouri, and can be conveyed in one hour to the heart of the city.

The point of land extending beyond the regular plan of the town towards the river is ſuperlatively beautiful; courts the foſtering hand of improvement, and promiſes to excel in elegance and taſte the boaſted gardens of the great Semiramis. At the very point will be erected a building denominated Fort Solon, after the great Athenian lawgiver; not for the defence of Athens (its rivers, and the harmony ſubſiſting between his moſt Catholic majeſty and the ſurrounding tribes of friendly Indians being a ſufficient bulwark) but for the retirement of the governor from the buſy ſcenes of public employment. The rapidity of the Miſouri appears at the junction, at the point of Fort Solon, to ſpurn at the gentle current of its ſiſter river and force it to the oppoſite bank, the water of the Miſſiſippi is rendered apparently ſtagnant for a conſiderable diſtance above the town, by which means trader boats of all dimenſions can lie along the wharfs without any danger from the current, to be loaded with the varied produce of the weſtern world, ready to be wafted through the free tide of Miſſiſippi's ſtream to the moſt diſtant ports. The luxury of both the Indies- all that Europe, or any other quarter of the globe affords that is deſirable, will, through this channel, find their way to Athens. Through the beneficent diſpoſition of the Spaniſh monarch every religious ſect will there find refuge, protection, and even encouragement; under his auſpices the arts will flouriſh as in Athens of old; large premiums to every operator in the various branches of mechanics will be given, nor will the uſeful hand of the huſbandman be without its reward, as the farmer will be accommodated with a ſufficiency of land at a proper diſtance.

A certain portion of the city will be adopted for religious and other public uſes, and a part reſerved for the particular diſpoſal of the governor; the remainder will be given to ſettlers, a town lot and five acres without the city to every maſter of a family, and ſtone, timber, lime, and other building materials furniſhed at the public expence. The advantage of ſettling early is in this inſtance obvious, as the firſt applicant has his firſt choice, and though every ſpot is deſirable, yet undoubtedly ſome muſt have the pre-eminence.

N B. It is apprehended that printed propoſals will be diſperſed through the country early in the ſpring, and a time for commencing the operations appointed. The arrival of the governor from Old Spain, is all that is now neceſſary.

Again ſhall Athens bid her columns riſe,
Again her lofty turrets reach the ſkies,
Science again ſhall find a ſafe retreat,
And commerce here as in a centre meet.

Tranſlated from the Spaniſh, by
Don Henrico Ignatius Ferdinando Cuſpes, Sec'y.

ALL perſons who ſtand indebted to Mr. William Greenough, merchant, late of this town, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, who is fully authorized to receive all debts due to the ſaid William Greenough.

GEORGE WALLACE.

Pittſburgh, January 16, 1789.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS carried away by the ice, at the breaking up of the river, on Monday the 29th ult. from the mouth of Muddy creek, a ſtout built Keel Boat, between 30 and 40 feet in length. Whoever has taken up ſaid Boat, and will deliver her to the owner, at any of the landing places between Muddy creek and Wheling, ſhall receive the above reward by applying at the ſtore of TURNBULL & MARMIE, in Pittſburgh. January 8, 1789.

Waſhington county, January 10, 1789.

BY virtue of two precepts from under the hands and ſeal of the truſtees of the general loan office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale on the premiſes, on the 9th of February next, the following on the land, viz. One called Hays's Aſſignſhip & counwaters of Peters creek, in Peters, adjoining lands ty aforeſaid, containing 40 Kinkaid; the other tract of William Fry and ſhip and county aforeſaid, ad- ſituate in Peters to John M'Loney, Anthony Dunievy, joining lands Jacob Richard Crooks, and the widow M'Clelland, containing 114 acres and 24 perches. Mortgaged to the truſtees of the general loan office by James Hays and Robert Luſk, and to be ſold by,

DAVID WILLIAMSON, Sheriff.

BLANK

Judgement Bonds

To be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh.

NOTICE is hereby given to those persons who were, and still are, collectors of taxes for Westmoreland county, from the year 1782 to 1788 inclusive, that unless they appear at my office in Greensburgh, and pay off the balances due on their several duplicates, on or before the first of February next, they will be proceeded against as the law directs.

WILLIAM PERRY, Treasurer.

Dec. 20, 1788

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from this garrison on the 1st inst John Barnhald, soldier in captain Zeigler's company 1st United States Regt. he is a native of Virginia, about 5 feet 11 inches high, remarkably well made, dark complexion, black eyes, and long black hair, wore at the time he went off his regimentals compleat----he is supposed to have gone to the interior parts of Virginia, where his relations reside. Whoever will take up said deserter and secure him in any jail, or deliver him at any post or garrison of the United States, shall receive the above reward and reasonable expences.

MATTHEW ERNEST, lieut. art. com.

Fort Pitt, Dec. 2, 1788.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

By the Printer hereof.

LET all persons indebted to the estates of JOHN & JAMES PERRY, of Westmoreland county, or either of them, TAKE NOTICE, that the said John & James Perry, are constituted and appointed attornies in fact to receive and recover all debts and demands not exceeding the sum of Twenty Pounds, on behalf of the said estates.

Hugh H. Brackenridge, esq; attorney at law, in Pittsburgh, is to recover and receive all debts and demands amounting to Twenty Pounds and upwards due to the estates of the said John and James Perry. Those indebted to them, will please make their payments accordingly, before the 1st day of January next, ensuing if they wish to avoid the expence and trouble of a law suit, which will then be brought against them without further notice.

JOHN GARDEN,

One of the assignees under a commission of bankruptcy for the estates of John and James Perry.

Pittsburgh, 25th Nov. 1788.

Secretary's Office, October 31, 1788.

AGREEABLE to an act of the general assembly of this commonwealth, entitled "an act for allowing further time to distribute the donation lands promised to the troops of this commonwealth." Notice is hereby given, That the drawing of the lottery for, and patenting of the said lots, will commence on the 3d day of November next, to be continued to the 13th of September, 1790.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

WHEREAS Marmaduke Jameson, of Mount Pleasant township, in the county of Westmoreland, and state of Pennsylvania, did on the 8th day of November, 1785, assign and sell to me one hundred and fifty acres of land, adjoining to lands of John Canady on the east, and John Maguire on the west, in the county and state aforesaid In payment whereof I gave him a certain sum of money, and seven notes of hand, payable to the said Marmaduke Jameson or order, all dated the day and year abovementioned, viz.

One for ten pounds, payable November 8th, 1786.
One for ten pounds, payable November 8th, 1787.
One for ten pounds, payable November 8th, 1788.
One for ten pounds, payable November 8th, 1789.
One for ten pounds, payable November 8th, 1790.
One for ten pounds, payable November 8th, 1791.
And One for nine pounds ten shillings, payable November 8th, 1792.

And whereas I find the said lands is the just and legal property of brigadier general Harmar, and that the said Marmaduke Jameson hath not, nor never had any legal right thereto; I do by these presents give notice, that I will never pay the above notes nor either of them to the said Jameson or order, or to his heirs or assigns, having never received value for them nor either of them.

THOMAS WINTER.

Greensburgh, Nov. 22, 1788.

RANAWAY from my plantation at Berry's Ferry in Frederick county, Virginia, between the 1st and 15th of September last, four negroes, to wit. Toney, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, very artful, and speaks slow, has a remarkable way of griting his jaw teeth when spoke to or examined, and has a scar on his right breast below his collar bone four or five inches long; the flesh considerably higher than the other part, occasioned by a tree falling on him.

Bob, about the same height of Toney. round made and well proportioned, very black, with small eyes, which generally appear red or yellowish, speaks loud and bold, with much confidence, about 23 years of age.

Jeffrey, about the same height and age, but rather spare made, and not so strait, nor altogether so black as the others, his ankle bones very much in, and under his feet, with very narrow heels, which leaves a print on the ground very broad where the hollow of his foot should be, also several warts or lumps on his nose, slow speech, and deceitful look.

Pleasant, a very low woman, wife to Toney, but well set large features, has lost all, or the greater part of her fore teeth, walks brisk and lively and at times very complaisant. She has lately gave suck, as she left a young child behind about 8 or 9 months old. She is much the complexion of Jeffrey, and is about 25 years of age; she took with her sundry cloathes such as country cloth habits, strined in the warp; the others also took with them their negro cotton jackets and long breeches made of negro cotton, osnabrigs shirts, &c. such as negroes generally wear in Virginia, but as they all lived at the aforesaid ferry, and Toney has had the management and charge of it for this year past, I do not in the least doubt but he, as well as the rest, has procured other clothes, as well as passes. Toney is a tolerable carpenter, and he and Bob saw well at the whip saw, and is a very handy fellow at any kind of work. I will give a reward of Five Pounds for each, if taken out of the state, or one hundred miles from home, and Three Pounds if within the state to any person that will deliver them or either of them to me in Fauquier county Virginia, within six miles of the said ferry, besides reasonable charges.

JOHN EDMONDS.

N. B. I hereby forwarn all persons from employing the said slaves, as I am determined to proceed against them as the law directs.

TO BE SOLD,

THE HOUSE lately built and occupied by Mr. William Greenough at Pittsburgh, now in the tenure of Mr. Peter Audrain, tenant at will. The terms will be one half cash down, and the remainder by instalments. For particulars apply by letter, post paid to WILLIAM WHITESIDE, at the Tea Warehouse, Philadelphia.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a house of entertainment, at the sign of the

BLACK LION

near the foot of the Alleghany mountain, 12 miles west of the town of Bedford, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, where all gentlemen travellers, and others, who please to favor him with their custom, may depend upon meeting with good entertainment and kind treatment on the most reasonably terms, by the publics most humble servant.

DERRY RYAN.

December 1st, 1788.

THE subscriber having removed from his old boat yard on the Monongahela, to the ferry house known by the name of Ross's Ferry, opposite the town of Pittsburgh, where he purposes ferrying man & horse &c. and to keep a house of entertainment on the most reasonable terms. Those who may be pleased to favor him with their custom, may depend on the strictest attention being paid to their commands.

He also intends carrying on the Boat Building business as formerly, those who wish to be furnished either with flat or keel bottom boats, may be supplied on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as any in the western country, by the public's most humble servant.

ALEXANDER CRAIG.

November 3d, 1788.

Bedford County, December 29, 1788.

BY virtue of sundry precepts issued by George Slaffer, Robert Smith, and Rowland Evans, Trustees of the General Loan Office of the State of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue on the premises at ten of the clock on each day herein directed, the following tracts of land with all and singular the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging, viz.

A certain tract of land situate in Brothers Valley township and county of Bedford, called Mill Seats, on both sides Blue Lick creek, containing 215 acres. Taken in execution as the estate of Abraham Cable, and to be sold on the 13th day of February next.

One other tract of land situate in Brothers Valley township and county aforesaid, called Habitation, on the south fork of Buffaloe creek. Taken in execution as the property of Henry Glafnor, and to be sold on the 12th day of February.

One other tract of land situate in Friends Cove in Colrain township, county aforesaid, called Miley's Fancy, containing 369 acres Taken in execution as the estate of Abraham Miley, and to be sold on the 11th day of February.

One other tract of land situate in Bethel township, county aforesaid, adjoining lands of Moses Reed and Adam Smith, containing 103 acres. Taken in execution as the property of Moses Reed, and to be sold on the 9th day of February.

One other tract of land situate on Rogers [illegible] in Bethel township, county aforesaid, called [illegible] Farm, containing 173 acres. Taken in [illegible] as the estate of John Rush, and to be sold [illegible] day of February.

One other tract of land situate in Bethel [illegible] county aforesaid, called Shafts Adventure, containing 103 acres and 130 perches. Taken in [illegible] as the estate of Jacob Boorman, and to be [illegible] 7th day of February.

One other tract of land situate in Air [illegible] county aforesaid, called Bell's Fancy, on the waters of Licken creek, containing 4 00[illegible] ken in execution as the property of Joseph [illegible] to be sold on the 6th day of February.

One other tract of land situate in Bethel [illegible] county aforesaid, called Lick Fork, containing [illegible] acres. Taken in execution as the estate of [illegible] Jenkins, and to be sold on the 5th day of [illegible] by me

ARTHUR M'GAUGHEY.

PITTSBURGH: Printed and Sold by JOHN SCULL, at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Ormsby's Ferry, where Subscriptions, (one ann.) Advertisements, &c for this Paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different Branches is done with Care and Expedition. TERMS [illegible] exceeding a Square are inserted three Weeks for a Dollar, and every Continuance after one [illegible] Dollar.